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THE PHILOSOPHY OF TEACHING.

BY NATHANIEL SANDS.

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We publish the following extracts from the above volume as containing points of much interest:

The true teacher does not seek to teach by simply putting books into the child's hand, and bidding it to learn; he addresses himself to those faculties and powers of the child's mind, which bring it in relation with the world in which it lives. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste, and thence observation, judgment, perception, reason, memory, hope, imagination and the love of the beautiful are appealed to, developed and strengthened by natural exercise, as the organs and limbs of the body are developed and strengthened by gymnastic and other appropriate exercises.

Education, mental and physical, is but the absorption of surrounding elements into the mind and body—an arrangement and assimilation of materials so as to incorporate them into the being to whose nourishment they are applied, just as the tree or plant assimilates to its growth and subsistence the materials which it draws from the air and the soil.

It is apparent that a great change in the system and principles now adopted in teaching is required, and if we change the principles we must, of course, change the instruments. These are now adapted to the method of teaching from without inwards.

If we are to invert the system, and teach from within outwards, then must our means and appliances be adapted to this change. The task, the forcing process, the stuffing and cramming must all give way to the natural mental growth, fostered, cherished, unfolded by culture, in accord with nature and with law. The inquiry then arises: What are to be the new means and appliances for mental culture? We have but to turn again to nature as our teacher and our guide; her instincts are unerring. The seed germinates and pushes forth its roots from within outwards. The expansion or growth takes place by means of the elements which it attracts to itself, when these are placed within its reach, and towards which it stretches forth its organs. These elements it assimilates into and makes a part of itself. This process of nature, so familiar to most of us, serves to illustrate exactly what should take place in intellectual growth. The mind hungers and feels out for and is impelled by a natural internal impulse to gather to itself the elements of knowledge; the wise teacher steps forward and becomes to the germinating intellect what the sun and dew and rain are to the plant. The mind must be fed in conformity with its longings, its wants, its desires. "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness." The teacher develops this hunger and thirst by stimulating inquiry and by presenting to the mind the use and beauty of knowledge; and when the mind gives signs that its hunger is temporarily appeased, that time is now required for mental digestion and assimilation, the wise teacher rests, and would no more attempt to stuff and cram the mind than the wise mother would seek to force food into her child's stomach.

Intellectual growth of some kind, not less than bodily growth, whether good or evil, is constantly taking place. It should be the teacher's care to render that growth a healthy one, calculated to insure the happiness of the subject, and in securing his own happiness to contribute to the happiness of others.

The body being visible to the physical eye, its growth is also visible, and we do not think of feeling impatient at the long months and years required for it to attain its full proportions; nor do we seek by any forcing process to produce a man at 10 instead of at 20 or 30 years of age.

We must cease to live in books, in past mystifications, in useless theories, in foolish and unprofitable discussions, in ancient ideas and customs, and grasp the living present with all the richness, fullness and beauty of its life. The chemistry of nature, the work of her great laboratory, should be the study of youth as of age.

From the great Book of Nature is to be learned the principle of justice, of love, of wisdom, of truth; and as the germ of justice is developed in the mind, the mind is brought in contact with the Great Fountain, absorbs a portion of its light, enlarges,

develops, becomes stronger, assimilates to itself the essence of the great God-head, and renders man godlike.

So with each of the other faculties of man; each draws its nourishment from its special fountain. Wisdom, love, justice and truth should preside; and if judgment, sympathy and conscientiousness be judiciously trained and developed, they will help to develop harmoniously all the other faculties. But to this end they, and each and all of man's faculties, must be brought into a wholesome, natural contact, each with its proper food; and by natural we mean not that contact which might perchance happen if left uncared for, but such as the nature of the faculty demands for its development in due harmony, to produce the greatest amount of happiness to its possessor. To supply this food, to bring to each faculty its proper aliment, is the business of the true teacher. If we desire a child to be truthful, we must bring it in contact with truth, and bring it to love truth by causing its practice to enure the child's enjoyment. If we wish it to be wise, we must bring its mind in contact with wisdom, exercise its analytical powers, and train its judgment; let it see sound judgment producing happiness; let it see how beautiful and desirable is the possession of wisdom, and the child will soon learn to seek it for its own sake.

To chastise a child for speaking that which is untrue may fill it with fear, but does not make it love truth. The love of truth and of wisdom must be cultivated we cultivate the love of music.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Instruction of the City of New York held a special meeting on Wednesday, the 5th of June, at the call of Commissioners Gross, Lewis, Duryea and Jarvis. There were present President Smyth, and Commissioners Sands, Wood, Fancher, Ingerson, Jarvis, Gross, Lewis, Jenkins and Brennan. The absentees were Commissioners Duryea and Van Vorst.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM TRUSTEES.

The Second Ward represents Primary School building No. 34 as in bad condition, and asks plastering for the walls and ceilings, painting for the wood-work, repairs to the flooring and stairs, and a general going over. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

The Sixth Ward reports Miss Margaret A. McCosker, Mrs. M. S. McDermott, Miss Rose M. O'Neill, Miss A. C. McHugh and Miss S. A. Foster as Principals of ten years' standing, and who have fulfilled their duties with acceptability, and as therefore entitled to full salary. Referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power.

The Eleventh Ward asks leave to buy lots on Seventh street for a girls' grammar school and primary. Referred to the Committee on Sites, etc.

They also call attention to some outstanding bills for work done in 1870. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

They present as principals of ten years' standing, who have satisfactorily performed their duties, and are therefore entitled to the maximum salary, Miss Ursula Downs, Miss Frances J. Murray and Miss Julie A. Bell. Referred to the Committee on Teachers with power.

The same ward asks the refitting of the trustees' room. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

And also asks leave to rehire the premises now occupied by Grammar School No. 23 till May next, in consequence of the delay in the mason work of the new building. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, etc.

The Thirteenth Ward reports Miss Harriet N. Goldley and Miss Catherine White as principals who, by ten years' faithful service, have merited the maximum salary. Referred to the Committee on Teachers, with power.

The Sixteenth Ward present with an endorsement the claim of James Hyatt for \$380 for teaching classes in its schools in natural philosophy, botany and chemistry. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Twentieth Ward asks for new pianos in the Primary Department of Schools Nos. 26 and 48. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

Also for repairs to the walls, ceilings and desks of Primary School House No. 47 and Grammar School House No. 48. Referred to the same committee.

Also to have the heating apparatus in Grammar School House No. 33 put in or-

der. Referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, Hygiene, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Richard C. Beaman and Philip Fisher, Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, present a protest against the pay rolls of their ward for the month of May, 1872, charging that they are as now presented not the pay rolls passed at the meeting of the Board on the 23d of May. That the amounts have been charged without authority; that they were not handed to the Principals as passed on the 23d of May, but in the manuscript of one of the Trustees without any authority from the Board several days after the action of the Board; that they were altered after they passed from the hands of the Secretary, so as in some cases, to increase the pay 40 to 45 per cent., and that great injustice has been done and favoritism shown in regard to the increasing of the salaries and changing the positions of the teachers in the pay rolls in said schools. They ask the action of the Board in the matter.

On motion of Commissioner SANDS the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The President's objections to signing warrants for the bills of E. W. Sackett for printing the "Manual," and of Gillie & Geoghegan for furnace repairs in Grammar School building No. 40, incurred by the Trustees of the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards without an appropriation, were referred to the Finance Committee.

The Superintendent of Buildings presented his report of the amount needed for repairs, etc., for the various schools, which is by wards as follows:

For the First Ward Schools.	
Second	\$1,500
Fourth	4,100
Fifth	3,500
Sixth	3,100
Seventh	5,100
Eighth	3,500
Ninth	3,500
Tenth	4,200
Eleventh	6,300
Twelfth	14,900
Thirteenth	4,500
Fourteenth	4,100
Fifteenth	3,500
Sixteenth	18,000
Seventeenth	17,800
Eighteenth	12,100
Nineteenth	6,400
Twenty-first	12,000
Twenty-second	11,500
Normal College, Model Primary Hall, etc.	2,500
Total.	167,800

Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs, etc.

Mr. Han whose carriage house is under the door occupied by the Normal College, complained that an overflow of water from that floor had occasioned damages to his stock of over \$1,000.

Referred to the Committee on Normal College, &c.

Miss Elizabeth Foley protests against the action of the trustees of the Sixteenth Ward removing her from her position as assistant teacher without a trial for an offence of which she is not guilty.

Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Parochial Schools attached to St. Gabriel's Church asked a donation of old or half worn text books, &c.

Referred to the Committee on Supplies with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioner JARVIS offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That all applications now pending and to be presented from Trustees relative to the payment of the maximum salaries to Principals of ten years' service, as provided by subdivision 4 of section 57 of By-laws, be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies, to report thereon to the Board in each case."

The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner LEWIS offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Committee on By-laws and Teachers, jointly, be instructed to report what alterations, if any, are necessary, in order to equalize as far as possible the advance recently made in the amount of salaries to be paid to teachers."

Adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the Finance Committee, reported that for the eight months from the 1st of May to the 31st of December, the Board of Apportionment had awarded them \$2,000,000. They submit, therefore, a scale of division which, with the exercise of the greatest care, will cover the teachers' salaries and the general expenditures.

This division is as follows:

For Salaries of Teachers in Ward Schools \$1,345,000

For Salaries of Janitors in Ward Schools 73,000

For Salaries of Teachers and Janitors in Normal College and Schools 45,000

For Salaries of Teachers in the Evening Schools 67,000

For Salaries of Teachers in the Colored Schools 55,000

For Books, Maps, States, &c., for all the Schools to be furnished through the Depository 54,000

For Rents of School premises 118,000

For Apparatus, Schools, apportionment balance 33,838

For Schools in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction 7,633

For Fuel for all the Schools 64,884

For Gas for all the Schools 60,000

For Gasoline, Stationery, Painting Supplies and Current Expenses for Normal, Evening and Colored Schools 13,000

For Incidental Expenses of the Board of Public Instruction, Printing, Advertising, Surveying, Postage, Expressage, Legal Services, &c. 27,000

For Repair Materials and Wages of Workmen 3,000

For Incidental Expenses and Repairs of Ward Schools incurred by Trustees and Salaries of Clerks to Trustees 21,000

For Pianos and Piano Repairs 3,000

Total \$1,964,884

Ward, and which is concurring in by the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, be confirmed."

The recommendation of the Committee on By-Laws that the request of Charles F. Olney, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 26, to be allowed the salary of the teacher conducting the music be denied, was adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. The President shall be *ex officio*, a member of each standing committee, with the right to debate and to vote upon all questions pending before any committee. One member of any committee consisting of three members, and two members of any committee consisting of five members, when attended by the President, shall constitute a quorum of such committee; and any report of a committee so attended and signed shall be deemed a competent report of the committee to the Board. The standing committee shall be appointed annually in January, and shall continue in power until their successors are appointed."

"Resolved, That the application of the New York Teachers' Association, for the use of a room in the hall of the department as a meeting room for their Executive Committee, be granted, and the Superintendent of Buildings be authorized to put the lecture room in the hall of the Board in order, for the use of said association."

"Resolved, That the Trustees of the Eighth Ward be authorized to pay Misses Charlotte White and Annie Scofield, Principals and Vice-Principal respectively of Female Department, Grammar School No. 8, the same salary as paid them in 1871."

"Resolved, That the application of the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward to pay the Principal of Primary School No. 40 the maximum salary allowed to Principals of Primary Schools, be denied, it being incompatible with the by-laws."

"Resolved, That the application of the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, to pay Miss Julia L. Lennon the sum of sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents (\$66.66), claimed to be due her since her appointment, November 1, 1869, be respectfully returned to the Trustees."

The Board then adjourned.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Boston *Advertiser* discusses the important question of "The Better Education of Women" with its usual fairness and ability, and suggests an expedient for affording to women the opportunity for acquiring the highest and broadest culture, which seems to us sensible and practical. Its suggestion is thus stated:

There is but one road out of these difficulties. It is that which the women of England have taken and which Cornell University is about to follow: To found schools for women in connection with the great schools for men—schools which shall reap the advantages which come from the museums, libraries, but above all, from the spirit which exists about any place deserving the name of university. Such schools would not only reap the advantage of the most easily part of the material resources of the institution to which they were attached, but would be able to share the teaching of many departments where it has been found possible to combine the work of the sexes without danger, and to profit by the unwritten traditions and experience which are a valuable part of the capital of every great school. Five hundred thousand dollars—a mere bagatelle to our giving public—would find a woman's college at Yale or Cambridge, and pay for the instruction which could not be got in the higher departments of the university. The school would have to give in its own walls, and to its classes of women alone, only the broad basis of disciplinary work, such as taught by our college. The university lectures, the special higher instruction, could easily be got with the existing means at those places.

By this plan the objections to the mixing of young men and women in the college classes would be divided; the advantages of established colleges would be secured, and the standard of education for women would be elevated. The *Advertiser's* suggestion seems to us to approach nearer to a wise solution of the difficult problem which it seeks to meet than any expedient we have as yet seen advocated.—*N. Y. Mail.*

Boys' and Girls' Department.

CONDUCTED BY L. NATHANIEL HERSFIELD.

THE CAT AND THE MICE.

BY PATRICK J. HIGGINS.

A hungry cat, sharp, eagle-eyed,
Through smallest chink within a wall,
Two mice—one old, one young—did find,
"Thou much-beloved, little dear,
Do come to me one moment now—
I see of thee so fond—come to me, do not fear!"

OLD MOUSE.

"Child, harken to me, do not go!"

CAT.

"O, do come, see—these nuts, this grain,
Will all be thine if thou to come will deign."

YOUNG MOUSE.

"Mother, hear! I she friendly speaks, I know.
I'll see!"

OLD MOUSE.

"She does but smoothly feign."

CAT.

"Also this candy-cake and many a pretty thing
Till give when thou come'st!"

YOUNG MOUSE.

"No harm can it bring:
Please, mother, may I go?"

OLD MOUSE.

"Obey me, 't is your place."

"What would she do? She has an honest face!"

CAT.

"Come, silly mouse, come I!"

(The Young Mouse peeps out.)

"Oh! mother help—oh woe!
She chokes me—ah, the treacherous foe!"

OLD MOUSE.

"Now 't is too late—your doom you now have sealed,
Who will not be advised may hope from pain no shield."

A BOY'S DEFENSE.

The scene was in Sacramento street, in front of a well-known hotel. It was twenty two years ago, and San Francisco was in her infancy.

Quite a crowd had gathered on the street, and the centre of attraction was a big fellow, who stood with a newspaper in his hand, raving and cursing.

"What's the matter, Wolf?" asked a new comer, who was evidently familiar with the irate man.

"Matter?" returned Wolf, for that was his name, "matter enough, an' rough enough it'll be for some folks. Them young whelps that prints this paper has gone an' published something 'bout me. O, I'll fix 'em! They'd better never have been born! They'd better go and kill themselves after ten minutes; it'll be an easier death fur 'em."

Wolf was a noted desperado, who, it was said, had killed more than twenty men, and but few knew him who did not fear him. He was at that time chief of a gang of loafers and gamblers that were nearly always to be found lounging around in the vicinity alluded to, and disturbing the whole neighborhood daily with riotous conduct. If there was any law in those days it was seldom executed against such characters, and in the full consciousness that they were feared they did pretty much as they pleased.

The newspaper which had given such deadly offense to Wolf was a little weekly journal, and its office was in the second story of a building on the same street with the hotel I have mentioned, and only a few rods distant. It was published by young men—or, I might say, boys, for they were only eighteen and twenty years old, respectively—named Darrell and Keynes. The paper and its youthful proprietors were already well known in the city of San Francisco.

The article which had excited the wrath of the ruffian Wolf was a bold denunciation of himself and his crew for their lawless conduct, and it particularly mentioned him by name, characterizing him as a "blustering bully." It was the work of young Darrell, a fearless boy hailing from one of the Western States. Before leaving his home in the Mississippi Valley, he had acquired a fair education, so that he could at least edit a newspaper in those early days; and he possessed, besides, that courage and daring which may be natural in the first place, and which are more thoroughly developed by the exposure to dangers and hardships. Young Keynes was quite a different kind of person in point of courage, being of an unusually timidous nature.

To return to the scene on Sacramento street. Working himself up into his worst mood—and his best was bad enough, heaven knows—Wolf tore the paper to atoms and started for the publication office. He was followed by a curious rabble, most of whom were elated with the prospect of a murder, though there were some present who would have remonstrated with the evil-hearted man, had they dared.

"Jest you watch," said Wolf, as he reached the door, "if ye want to see the' bloody carcasses tumble out o' the winder! It won't be long. I don't spend much time on sick fellers."

It was the intention of the cruel-hearted man actually to cut the throats of the two boyish journalists and throw their bodies out of the window, for the gratification of the crowd and the further exaltation of his already fearful name. So the mob on the street awaited the issue with feverish expectation, as Wolf, flourishing his knife and revolver, ent red the rude frame building and rushed up stairs.

All unconscious of their danger, the two young editors were busily engaged pursuing their usual work in their primitive office. If th y had heard the noise without th y had paid no attention to it, supposing it was merely a street row such as they were accustomed to hear every day.

Darrell was sitting at a rule table writing, and Keynes was sitting at the counter arranging some papers for the mail.

They heard the clatter of heavy boots on the stairs, but supposed it was some rough miner coming up to subscribe for the paper, or, perhaps, to see a lawyer who occupied a couple of rooms on the same floor; for the building was only a two-story one, and the second floor was occupied exclusively by them and an attorney—their rooms being separated from his by a narrow hall-way that was reached by the flight of stairs alluded to.

"Ah-ha! I've got ye, my young imps!" exclaimed the desperado, bursting in.

Keynes recognized him and turned pale. Being at the counter, which faced the door and extended across the room, he was naturally the first mark for Wolf's vengeance.

"Ye young devils!" he hissed, scowling like a madman, "Ye'll never write nor print nothin' more 'bout me!" Here he flourished his knife and revolver above his head. "I've got a sure thing on both of ye!" Saying this he looked about him, with careful scrutiny, to see that there was no means of escape for the quiet youth at the table, who, of course, would not dare to jump over the counter and try to pass him, but would cower down with fright in a corner and take his turn at being killed; then he reached across the counter and seized Keynes by the hair, which was unfortunately very long.

Cooling the terrified young man's locks around the great coarse fingers of the left hand, Wolf laid his revolver upon the counter, without the slightest apprehension that his youthful adversary would snatch it up and use it on him, as he might have done had he possessed the nerve, then flourished his big gleaming knife deliberately with pure devilishness prolonging Keynes' terror and pain.

"Now pray, you young un!" he hissed. "You've got a couple o' seconds on yo left—just while I'm clippin' yer ears off. I'll cut your throat an' throw yer carcass out o' the winder. D'y'e hear that?"

Such was Wolf's reliance on the terror his name everywhere inspired that he never dreamed of resistance. He simply intended to butcher the two young men, and such a thing as an obstacle to his will was not to be thought of. Had Darrell possessed no more nerve than Keynes there can be no doubt but that they would both have been murdered then and there in exact accordance with Wolf's programme.

"Time!" he said, grinding his teeth in an ecstasy of rage and drawing Keynes' white face closer to his own repulsive countenance. "They're a waitin' to see yer carcass drop down into the street." Here he flourished his knife and selected his mark. "Right ear first. Watch how clean an' smooth I'll take it off. I won't even touch a hair!"

Keynes bawled for mercy. "O—O—don't!" the poor fellow shrieked, trembling with terror. "O, don't, Mr. Wolf! I didn't write that, on my soul!" and he whined like a schoolboy.

"None o' yer lyin'!" said Wolf fiercely. "Yer both wrote it, dar ye! an' both o' ye'll pay for it!" Here he executed decided circles with his flashing knife, having apparently prolonged the torture as much as he desired. "Here goes; look out as I count three!" The knife was ready to descend. "One—two—"

He stopped and started. He had not observed the movements of Darrell during the last few seconds, and just as he was on the point of clipping off Keynes' ear in the polished manner he had descended upon him, he found the muzzle of a rifle thrust almost into his face.

It was a loaded rifle which, luckily, a friend of Darrell's had left in his keeping that very morning while he went out to make some purchases. It had stood in a corner of the room near his table, and Darrell had seized it, cocked and leveled it with such dexterity that he had Wolf covered before his movements were observed; and he stood motionless as a statue—his cool eye glancing over the sights, and a steady finger on the trigger.

"You great bully!" he said; "drop that knife instantly. Mind, I came from a country where they shoot squirrels only through the eye. I can hit any hair of your big head that you will mention at a hundred yards. Drop that knife!"

The ruffian was fairly palsied. He relaxed his grip on poor Keynes, who sank fainting on the floor, and his murderous knife fell upon the counter. So unexpected was this bold attitude of Darrell that Wolf was more startled than he would have been if a dozen of the roughest men in California had assailed him.

There stood the boyish editor, motionless as the wall, and the muzzle of the rifle did not move the breadth of a hair. Darrell held the desperado's life in his hands.

"You cowardly bully," he repeated, contemptuously. "Don't dare to move; I can send a bullet through your eyeball without touching the white. Don't move the eighth of an inch or I'll do it, and throw your filthy carcass out the window!"

Wolf glanced at his revolver lying upon the counter, within two feet of his eye, but did not venture to reach for it.

"Dare to touch that revolver—so much as look at it again," said Darrell, "and I'll make a red picture on the wall there behind you. You are a blustering, bragging knave! You are a blustering at heart—a despicable cur! You came up here to murder two boys because you thought it a nice, ea y task, and now you are pale and trembling with fear. I would kill you in your tracks, but I don't want your dirty blood on my hands. Go, now. Turn in-

stantly. Leave your knife and revolver where they are. I'll keep them. Go down to your friends and tell them a boy whipped you—disarmed you and kicked you down stairs! Do as I tell you instantly. If you hesitate you will never see the sun set."

Wolf, trembling from head to foot, glanced once more at his revolver, but did not dare to raise his hand. His face was pale, and his lips were dry.

"Do you hear me?" demanded Darrell sternly.

"Yes, yes; don't shoot!" replied Wolf, turning about as commanded. He was thoroughly cowed.

"Don't turn your ugly face this way again," said Darrell, "or you will pay for it with your life. Move."

Tamer than a whipped cur, the ruffian walked toward the door, and Darrell, springing over the counter, was at his heels in an instant.

"Don't look back or I'll kill you!"

Meekly obeying the imperative orders of the youth, Wolf moved slowly out of the room into the narrow corridor.

"Be careful; don't let that gun go off!" Wolf stammered, as he reached the head of the stairs.

At this moment the clamors of the impatient crowd below arose with terrible distinctness, and one shrill voice was heard to say:

"Hurry up, Wolf. Why don't you throw them felons out?"

Exasperated beyond measure, he was on the point of turning back at the risk of his life; for after all his braggadocio how could he meet those below, disarmed and chased out of the building by one of the puny boys he had intended so terribly to chastise? But Darrell was after him, and with one vigorous kick sent him heels over head down the wooden stairs, with a thundering clatter, and rolling over the doorsill, the defeated bully actually tumbled out upon the street before he could recover his equilibrium.

"Hello! How's this? What's up?" asked a dozen voices at once, as the dreaded man reappeared in this undignified shape, without having sent any corpses out of the window.

"Why, I simply kicked him down stairs

—that's what's the matter," said the boyish voice of Darrell at the head of the stairs;

"and if he comes up here again I won't let him off so easy. Don't be afraid of him, for I took all his weapons away from him."

Wolf struggled to his feet, rubbing his head, and presenting such a ludicrous appearance that he was greeted with jeers and bursts of laughter. So completely had he tumbled from his lofty eminence in the eyes of those who either admired or feared a bold murderer, that they who an hour ago would have dreaded to offend him by word or look, now regarded him with the utmost contempt—laughed at and derided him.

"Ha, ha, ha!" resounded on all sides. "Licked by a boy! Bah! Kicked down stairs by a child! Got your barkers took from you! Where's your knife! Where's them corpses? Ha, ha, ha! You ought to be egged out of town! Three groans for Wolf!" and they were given with a will.

"Three cheers for the little boy that licked him!" was responded to by loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Never before had the rough crowd seen a man with an established reputation, like Mr. Wolf, thus suddenly fall to such a depth of degradation. All his name, fame, prestige, melted away like a mist, and he was no longer feared—no longer respected by the low thieves and cut-throats around him—only despised—Yes, despised by the meanest of creatures, whom he had often times bullied as though they had been hounds.

How little, how pusillanimous he looked now as he slunk away toward Montgomery street! Those who had known him for the past year or so, and regarded him as a giant, now fancied that he stood barely five feet six in his boots. The dread that surrounded his name had cleared away like a vapor.

Such was Wolf's mortification, when he came fully to realize what a pitiable figure he had cut, that he left San Francisco and was never seen in her streets any more. The fatality that had thus far shielded and assisted him in his murderous designs now suddenly deserted him. He was destined never to commit another murder; but was himself shot dead in Sacramento within three weeks after the events narrated.

I do not know what has become of Keynes, or whether he is still alive; but I know that Darrell, the brave boy whose coolness and courage saved them both, is to-day a gentleman of position residing in a flourishing city of Nevada.

BASE BALL.

SUNNY SIDES VS. ECCENTRICS.—A match game between these two clubs was played on Saturday, May 25, 1872. The game was called at half-past ten o'clock. Seven innings were played and the Eccentrics were up to the bat first. The fielding and batting of both clubs was good, and at the conclusion of the seventh inning the Sunny Sides were victorious.

The score is as follows:

SUNNY SIDES		ECCENTRICS	
Meyer.....	1	Burd.....	1
Ryan.....	2	Persian.....	1
Boles, W.....	2	Dervin.....	4
Johnson.....	3	Davidson.....	3
Burns.....	5	Hartshorn.....	2
Earle.....	4	Kennedy.....	1
Schaefer.....	3	Belly.....	3
Boles, H.....	2		5
Total.....	23	Total.....	21

Mr. Nichols acted as Umpire and Masters

Chas. Fowler and Frank Pell as Scorers. The game occupied 2 hours and 30 minutes.

OUR WEEKLY CHAT.

PRIZE OFFER.

To the boy or girl sending the best puzzle we will present a year's subscription to THE SCHOOL JOURNAL. We leave it at the option of the competitors to select any particular kind of puzzle they may desire. All puzzles in competition must be sent in by June 23, so that the name of the winner may be published in the number succeeding that date.

Wm. M. Green, of 854 Eighth avenue, sends us the correct answers to Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the puzzles in JOURNAL No. 70.

We, as well as numerous other readers, will look at the Diamond Puzzle in JOURNAL No. 70, and refer to its answer, which we publish this week, he will thoroughly understand how to compose or guess one similar to it—H. S. of the New York College, sends some good puzzles, which are dropped into our accepted drawer; he will please send us the answers to them, which he failed to do—

"Mitche Jim" and "Joe" send answers to puzzles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in JOURNAL No. 69, and to Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in JOURNAL No. 70, all of which are correct. We think they are very ingenious head-workers to have made out so many answers—S. Wielarski's cross-word enigma is accepted and appears in this week's "Gymnastics."

The answers to puzzles Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 in JOURNAL No. 70, sent us by E. J. Butler, are correct; his enigma is declined, as the subject is not desirable.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BRAIN.

NO. 1.—CROSS PUZZLE.

1. A kind of wood. 2. A Spanish title. 3. A creeping plant. 4. A city in the United States. 5. A coin. 6. A city of Prussia. 7. A command. 8. Maturity. 9. Design.

SNOWDROP.

Up to a little rivulet,
Half by ferns and rushes hid,
Upon a sultry summer's day
My first my second did.

But fierce a wolf came rushing,
And my first drew back in flight,
For he knew the fierce wolf was my whole,

And refuge took in flight. O. O.

NO. 3.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead one musical instrument and leave another; behead one bird and leave another; behead one animal and leave another; behead a stone and leave a soft substance.

SADIE CLARK.

NO. 4.—ENIGMA.

Take a part of what is fast, but nothing of the slow;
Then of something in the sleigh, but never in the snow;

A little portion of a key, but not a part of door;
And just the third of six, but not a part of four;

Some of the make-up of a saw, but not a part of a log;

A very slight part of rain, but not a part of a fog;

Then a little piece of lead, but not a part of zinc;

Also a part of paper, but not a drop of ink;

Then finish with a final, borrowed from the color pink;

Thus you will have a great man,
Whom all the world has known,
By whom were many kingdoms made,
And many overthrown. S. WIELARSKI.

NO. 5.—DOUBBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A river in Asia. 2. A manufacturing town in France. 3. A lake near home. 4. A city in Scotland. 5. One of the United States. 6. A volcano.

The initials read downward give the name of a European kingdom, and the initials, read upward, its capital.

GEO. GRAPHY.

There are three such numbers, that the sum of the third, with six times the first, is equal to six times the second, and the sum of the squares of the first and the third is equal to forty-five. Find the numbers.

D. L. B.

NO. 6.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

There are three such numbers, that the sum of the third, with six times the first, is equal to six times the second, and the sum of the squares of the first and the third is equal to forty-five. Find the numbers.

D. L. B.

NO. 7.—BLANKS.

Fill the following blanks with the same words transposed:

1. He received _____, gold, at _____.

2. How long will the _____?

3. _____ John, _____ the book.

4. He struck the _____ with a _____.

I. B.

NO. 8.—COMPARISON.

The positive shows us an animal's name, The comparative is to detail;

The superlative never is found in the van,

But is seen at the end of a train,

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES, ETC., IN JOURNAL NO. 70:

No. 1.—The last rose of summer.

No. 2.—1, Geraniums; 2, Carnation; 3,

Hart's-ease; 4, Violet; 5, Petunia.

No. 3.—Crocus.

No. 4.—KILL IDEA LEAD LADY

No. 5.—Antelope.

No. 6.—40 and 28.

No. 7.—P KIN CANTO O BVERSE PINEAPPLE SKIPPER REPEL SLY E

Our Popular Authors.

CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

This illustrious American mathematician, though of Welsh descent, was born at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., January 23, 1798. While yet a lad he emigrated with his father to St. Lawrence County, New York, and settled on the shores of Black Lake, then a wilderness. Here he pursued the usual occupations of a farmer till he was sent to the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered as a cadet in 1814. From that institution he was graduated with the rank of Lieutenant of the Light Artillery. After a brief but active service with his regiment he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, and assigned to duty at the Academy as teacher in the course of instruction through which he had but recently passed as a pupil.

He subsequently relinquished the line of army promotion for that of the academy, and after filling in succession the offices of Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, succeeded to the charge of the mathematical department, and was commissioned professor in 1823. In addition to the arduous duties incident to his new position, he undertook the preparation of a series of text-books upon his favorite study. In this he sought to give his pupils, by a connected course of mathematical training, the free and ready use of their mental powers, rather than a collection of detached propositions which, however valuable as elements of knowledge, are too often wanting in logical connection as a means of education. A bronchial affection suspended for a while his labors, forced him to resign his post at West Point, and, in 1837, to visit Europe.

Soon after his return he accepted the professorship of mathematics in Trinity College, resuming his labors as teacher and author. But the disease again threatened, and he relinquished this position for that of paymaster in the army and treasurer of West Point Academy. These posts he resigned in 1845, and resumed his favorite occupation of the lecture-room and the desk in the University of New York. Shortly afterward he retired to the country to seek in rural pursuits the health and repose essential to the realization of his educational plans, and at his elegant residence near Fishkill Landing, on the Hudson, completed his series of text-books. Not long after he resumed his professional duties, first in the State Normal College in Albany, and afterward in Columbia College. His works, which are numerous, are characterized by great perspicuity and clear logical arrangement, and, considered as a series, present a natural order of sequence, which makes them a valuable contribution to the educational resources of the country.

Prof. Davies is undoubtedly one of the greatest minds of the Nineteenth century. His majestic form, his bland and noble countenance illuminated by a smile as peculiar as it is irresistible, his thorough breeding, his exact and eloquent language, his logical arrangement and lucid exposition combined with great personal magnetism all combining to make him one of the most popular and powerful teachers that ever adorned the profession. His splendid series of mathematical works reflect honor upon our country and will form a noble monument to his memory. During the twenty long years that he was teacher at West Point how many of those who have since made our history lustrous with their achievements must have been numbered among his pupils. He has been President of the State Teachers' Association, and we hope before long to hear him address the New York Teachers' Association.

Wise and Otherwise.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

The "coughing hoss" is the Indiana name for a locomotive.

Merit is born with men; happy those with whom it dies.

The more a woman's waist is shaped like an hour-glass, the quicker will the sands of her life run out.

You want your neighbors to "know about you," give a party and don't invite the folks that live next door.

It is only through woe we are taught to reflect, and we gather the honey of the worldly wisdom not from flowers, but thorns.

A pair of twins, born in Lowndes Co., Miss., the other day—a boy and girl—were named respectively Horace Greeley and Dolly Varden.

A schoolmaster asked his scholars, if any of them could quote a passage of Scripture which forbade a man's having two wives, whereupon nearly the whole school cried out, "no man can serve two masters."

The wife of a New York *literateur* thinks it very nice to have an author for a husband. Whenever she feels restless he reads her something he has written, and in a few minutes she is in a profound and refreshing sleep.

A little boy, twelve years old, once stopped at a country tavern, and paid for his lodgings and supper by sawing wood, instead of asking it as a gift. Fifty years later, the same boy passed the same little inn, as George Peabody the banker, who gave in his lifetime many hundred thousands of pounds for the benefit of the poor in London and other places.

The Roll of Merit.

By a resolution of the Board of Education, passed April 19, 1871, this paper is especially designated to give monthly, under the above title, the name and residence of the best pupil in each class in every school in the City of New York, the information being furnished us through the Clerk of the Board by the several Principals. The official character thus given to the list makes it to all whose names appear therein an imperishable certificate, fairly and honorably earned, not only of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. The last Roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 42.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Class 1. Willis Cushing, 67 Madison st
A. Samuel Fletcher, 51 Baxter st
A. Wm. Serper, 67 Ludlow st
B. Winfield S. Talman, 7 Ludlow st
A. Martin Palmer, 36 Bowery
B. John Palmer, 33 Bowery
A. Clara Rosenthal, 33 Orchard st
B. Lena Standi, 15 Norfolk st
Albert Friend, 35 Norfolk st
B. John Palmer, 33 Bowery
Ella Adams, 29 E. Broadway
Sophie Rosenthal, 9 Ludlow st
Amelia Bauer, 3 Nortoll st
John Palmer, 33 Bowery
Louis Appel, 61 Hester st
Isaac Wilkis, 167 Bowery
Charles Le-Burd, 379 Grand st
John Palmer, 33 Bowery
Mary Kuemmel, 46 Bowery st
Sarah Brather, 2 Aten st
Sophia Schmitz, 31 Kastor st
Willie Gluckstein, 1 Enderle st
Simeon Smith, 33 Allen st
Anne Wheeler, 29 Orchard st
D. Henry Gray, 160 Bowery
Jacob Schwartz, 67 Ludlow st
Carrie Popp, 36 Orchard st
Maggie Martin, 7 Orchard st
John Palmer, 33 Bowery
D. Alexander Parks, 76 Hester st
Anne Balmer, 32 Norfolk st
Mary Hatch, 55 Enderle st
Willie Foster, 30 Orchard st
Minnie Hunter, 40 Ludlow st
Anne Yensen, 33 Ludlow st

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 43.

Class 1. Carrie Hidemark Class 3. Fred Rosenbauer
David Anderson 2. Evelyn Heckscher
L. Willib Schlosser 3. Wm. Kline
Pattie Johnson 4. Dora Wieland
Chas. Roberts 5. Carrie Johnson
Howard Steinert 6. Fannie Truchase
Ferdinand Wieland 7. Conrad Beurman
Carl A. Johnson 8. Matti D. Dexheimer
John M. Smith 9. John W. H. Johnson
Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 45.

Class 1. Anna Cronk, 236 W. 16th st
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
Senior Class.
Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.
Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
A. Addie H. Ennis 2. Henriett Brodeck
Maggie Donnelly 3. E. Jos. Bacigalipi
Pattie Johnson 4. Carrie Johnson
Julia Cohen 5. Lizzie Harper
C. Rosa Cooney 6. Jeanette Jacobs
Emma Strauss 7. Emilie Schmid
Isabel Hause 8. Sophie Siedenberg
Sophie Huber 9. Rosalie Werner
C. Helen McGregor 10. Lillian Linderman
D. Louise Arnold 11. F. Anna Lamater
E. Louise Post 12. Martha Levy
Sarah Wakeman 13. Isabella Soule
Henrietta Mayer 14. Sophie Black
D. Eva Phelps 15. Mary Dunn
Anna Strauss 16. G. Mary Cahn
C. Chittendenburg 17. Rachel Lats

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Class 1. Carrie Hidemark Class 3. Fred Rosenbauer
David Anderson 2. Evelyn Heckscher
L. Willib Schlosser 3. Wm. Kline
Pattie Johnson 4. Dora Wieland
Chas. Roberts 5. Carrie Johnson
Howard Steinert 6. Fannie Truchase
Ferdinand Wieland 7. Conrad Beurman
Carl A. Johnson 8. Matti D. Dexheimer
John M. Smith 9. John W. H. Johnson
Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 46.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
A. Addie H. Ennis 2. Henriett Brodeck
Maggie Donnelly 3. E. Jos. Bacigalipi
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Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 47.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
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GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 48.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
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GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 49.

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Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
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GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 50.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
A. Addie H. Ennis 2. Henriett Brodeck
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Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
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GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 51.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
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John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 52.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
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John M. Smith 9. John W. H. Johnson
Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 53.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
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Ferdinand Wieland 7. Conrad Beurman
Carl A. Johnson 8. Matti D. Dexheimer
John M. Smith 9. John W. H. Johnson
Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 54.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted

Junior Class.

Mary Minnery 1. Lizzie Jackson
A. Addie H. Ennis 2. Henriett Brodeck
Maggie Donnelly 3. E. Jos. Bacigalipi
Pattie Johnson 4. Carrie Johnson
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Ferdinand Wieland 7. Conrad Beurman
Carl A. Johnson 8. Matti D. Dexheimer
John M. Smith 9. John W. H. Johnson
Wm. M. Clancy 10. Adam Kleinholz
John Deck 11. Louis Lutz
L. Lille D. A. Mater 12. Mary Johnson

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 55.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ada Rider 1. Kittie Beam
Rosa Samuels 2. Amelia Drinkskopf
Maria Jury 3. Lima Kiersted</

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEBSTER'S
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SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
for pupils of the public schools during their vacation.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association will be held at Saratoga Springs July 23, 24 and 25, 1872.

JAMES CRUICKSHANK,

Corresponding Secretary,

BROOKLYN, 1872.

Post Office Notice.—The Mails for Europa during the week ending Saturday, June 13, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 7 A.M., on Thursday at 11 A.M., and on Saturday at 8 A.M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal College, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until Saturday, the eighth day of June, 1872, and until 1 o'clock P.M. on the next day, for the erection of a school building, to be erected on Lexington avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Grand Street, third floor.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposal for Mason Work."

The names of two responsible sureties to accompany each proposal; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named, and are entirely satisfactory to the committee.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM E. DURKEA,
M. C. COOPER,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
Enoch L. FANCHER,
Committee on Normal College, &c.

New York, May 27, 1872.

LETTER BOX.

A READER.—First; the rule is correct, if the word "govern" is correct. Prepositions are followed by the objective case, is another mode, and there are still other ways of stating the relation of the preposition to the following noun or pronoun. We do not propose to get into a dispute with the fiery grammarians by deciding which is correct. Second; "of" like any other preposition, is followed by the objective. A case is a modification of one word, not a combination of three; and we add, the English language knows no genitive case—*i.e.* name is the possessive case. Third; we should say it is objective, the article being simply elided. Others would make "to town" a compound adverb. Fourth; "he approved of the measure" is at least inelegant. If "of" has any business there it has the same force as elsewhere. Fifth and sixth; we wish to say, once for all, that we shall not in this column express preferences for books which would be merely to make it an advertising medium, and we add that we do not exactly consider it our duty to solve questions in grammar which can be solved by "A Reader" for himself with the help of any one of a dozen good grammars and less exertion than it took him to write his letter, or this answer.

over the heads" of a considerable portion of their auditory.

A practical remedy for all this difficulty, it appears to us, is found in a plan recently adopted in some parishes of the Episcopal Church. It is to hold a special service for children—weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, as the case may be—lasting about an hour, and in every way adapted to a youthful congregation. This custom might be extended, to the advantage of all concerned; and all the children of a neighborhood might thus be provided with suitable and acceptable religious instruction. Such an arrangement would prove especially salutary among the poor; for many a workingman might be induced to give up questionable Sunday amusements for the sake of attending his children to church. The association of children of all classes under such circumstances could but have a humanizing effect, and rich and poor would be more closely knit together by the tie of Christian fellowship. So would the service of God be made a greater pleasure, and happy childhood be rendered still more happy.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Notice will be given in our next issue of the time and place of the next meeting of the New York School Teachers' Association.

We have seen with great regret the dissensions which have rendered the last two meetings of the Association useless, and which threaten, if continued, to break it up, or, if that extreme point is not reached, to impair very largely its usefulness. It has appeared to us that the cause of trouble has been an attempt by a small number of members to force into the election issues entirely foreign to the purposes and objects of the Association. The public school system is not sectarian, it is not political, it is not sectional, nor does it regard questions of race, nation or color. The Catholic and Protestant, Republican and Democrat, Northern and Southern, American and Irish, German and French—all are among its teachers, and to the children of all it opens its doors. Nor are the Chinese and the negro beyond its scope.

Only by excluding the questions arising from these differences can the system be maintained, and only by a like exclusion of these questions can a society which shall properly represent the whole of the public school teachers of the city be preserved. There is plenty of work for such a society without going into these foreign questions. There is plenty of room for preferences and differences in the choice of officers germane to its purpose. The legitimate powers and duties of such an association, to improve the physical condition of the teacher, and raise the moral standard of the corps, can be exercised in more ways than one. Of course we cannot, and would not, assume to dictate any particular course, but as this paper has from the first devoted itself to the interests of the teachers and with a friendly care sought ways in which to aid them, it may be permitted to beg of them, for their own advantage, to lay aside all those questions foreign to the purpose of their Association, and to select as officers those who, being honest, energetic and capable, will devote themselves to the advancement of the Society and the benefit of all the teachers in the State. In this advice we are satisfied that nine-tenths of the teachers coincide, and that they can at large should use all their influence to put a stop to such publications.

In the absence of the Hon. James W. Gerard, through illness, Professor Hunter addressed the meeting, and distributed the Gerard medal to three of the scholars.

Dr. Osgood thanked the scholars for their attention to the Grammatical School, consisting of three statuettes—"Rip Van Winkle," "A Home," "On the Mountain," and "Returned"—and at some length appealed to the "boys" present to be over watchful of their company, for on their choice of companion might be said to depend both their spiritual and temporal happiness.

The following is the programme as carried out, and which materially added to the entertainment:

Overture—"St. Petals Rot".....Adam

Reading of the Scriptures.....Prater.

Chorus—"Praise the Lord".....Lindley

1. Recitation—.....C. H. Webster

2. Declamation—.....On Board the Cumberland."

3. Waits—"Thousand and One Nights".....Strawn

4. Easy—"Pronunciation".....Henry S. Raist

4. Declamation—.....Barbara Fretheim

5. Waits—"Roswell is Purchased".....Selkirk

6. Selections—"Merry Wives of Windsor".....Neale

7. Recitation—"Duke of Burgundy".....Abbie Bailey

8. Duet—"Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius".....C. Harper and E. Williams

9. Solo—"All by the Shady Greenwood Tree".....Addie Geers and Emily Giles

Chorus—"Yes, 'tis the Indian Drum".....Garrison

Distribution of Certificates.....C. Harper and E. Williams

10. Solo—"Wayward Son".....Emmie Magnus

Duet—.....Lottie Thomas and Mrs. Kishel

Addresses to the School..Com. Wood and Capt. Kishel

Doxology

to the General Term. There the judgment was affirmed by Judges Charles P. Daly and Brady, Judge Barrett dissenting.

Judge Daly gave an able opinion, citing decisions of the English courts and sustaining the decision of the referee. He decided "that a lien cannot be acquired for work done or materials furnished toward the erection of a public school house erected under the provisions of certain statutes by which it is devoted to a public use, such property being exempt from seizure and sale under an execution upon grounds of public necessity;" and, "if judgment recovered in ordinary actions cannot be enforced against a certain kind of property, neither can a judgment under the lien law, which is a mere foreclosure of a security, obtained by the filing and service of a notice of claim, be enforced against the same kind of property."

The plaintiff having died, his administrator, Poillon, thereupon appealed to the Court of Appeals, and, after argument, the judgment of the Court below was again affirmed.

The decision in this case covers not only school-houses, but includes all buildings used for public purposes owned by the city.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 40.—On Thursday the presentation of the Gerard Medals was made at Grammar School No. 40, of which Mr. George W. Harrison is Principal.

As we go to press on Thursday afternoon we are not able to give a report of the proceedings, but we give the programme in full:

Chant "Hymn, 'Son of my Soul'"

Recitation, "Our Public Schools".....John Baumester Solo, "A Beautiful Dream".....William Cunningham

Chorus "Sing, sing, etc.".....William Cunningham Instrumental, "The March of the Amazons".....Samuel Steinel

Dialogue, "Going on a Picnic".....Eugene Ondin Solo, "Washington".....John Baumester, Harry Mock, Theo.

Duet, "The Stepper of the Flora".....John Baumester, Eugene Ondin

Dialogue, "The Train to Mauro".....Francis H. Damroch, Julius H. Hayman, John R. Marston

Solo, "Flee as a Bird".....John R. Marston

Presentation of Medals to William E. Pearl and Henry C. Berland....John R. Marston

Remarks "Uncle John's Penny".....Geo. Heaney, Daniel Waller, Abraham Jacob and Samuel Lewandow

Chorus, "Charming May".....John R. Marston

Dialogue, "The Singing Master".....John F. Scott, John Baumester, Harry Mock, Theo.

Instrumental, Piano and Violin, "Charles and George Pollak

Recitation, "Spartacus".....Alfred Frank

Duet, "The Stepper of the Flora".....John Baumester, Eugene Ondin

Dialogue, "The Train to Mauro".....Francis H. Damroch, Julius H. Hayman, John R. Marston

Solo and Chorus, "Don't Be Angry".....Harry Mock

Recitation, "The Battle".....John R. Marston

Chorus, "Charming May".....John R. Marston

Dialogue, "Uncle John's Penny".....Geo. Heaney, Daniel Waller, Abraham Jacob and Samuel Lewandow

Solo, "Flee as a Bird".....John R. Marston

Presentation of Medals to William E. Pearl and Henry C. Berland....John R. Marston

Remarks "Uncle John's Penny".....John R. Marston

Soldiers' Chorus.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—The subjoined letter shows the character of the schools in the above ward:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 146 GRAND ST., NEW YORK, May 22, To the Board of Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith transmit to you a copy of the record of the examinations recently held in the schools of your ward—including all the schools under your charge, except the Male Department of Grammar School No. 4, which is to be examined within a few weeks.

Of all the classes examined, the instruction in 44 was found to be excellent and in 31 good. I congratulate you on the fact that not one deficient class has been found in any of these schools. Very respectfully,

HENRY KIDDLE, City Superintendent.

COLORED SCHOOL NO. 2.—The semi-annual distribution of certificates to the pupils of Colored School No. 2 took place on Thursday morning at the school-house, in South Fifth avenue. Commissioner Wood and Superintendent Kiddie addressed the pupils of both departments. Mr. Wood distributed the certificates, of which there were fifty-eight in the lower department, and the higher department seventeen, out of forty-five. Mr. Wood and Superintendent Kiddie were presented with bouquets.

The following was the order of exercises in the Grammar Department:

Reading of Scripture by Com. Wood

Chorus, "Then, my Heart, art not Forsaken".....Geo. Heaney, Daniel Waller, Abraham Jacob and Samuel Lewandow

Prayer, "Our Father, Who art in Heaven".....Abbie Bailey Reading, "Quarrel of Brutus and Cassius".....C. Harper and E. Williams

Solo and Chorus, "All by the Shady Greenwood Tree".....Addie Geers and Emily Giles

Chorus, "Yes, 'tis the Indian Drum".....Garrison

Distribution of Certificates.....Com. Wood and Capt. Kishel

Address, "Joy! Joy! Freedom to-day".....Garrison

Solo, "Wainwright's Tornado".....John R. Marston

Chorus, "Guard on the Rhine".....Wilhelm

2. Address—

3. Recitation—

4. Declamation—

5. Easy—

6. Declamation—

7. Recitation—

8. Address—

9. Recitation—

10. Declamation—

11. Recitation—

12. Address—

13. Recitation—

14. Declamation—

15. Recitation—

16. Recitation—

17. Recitation—

18. Recitation—

19. Recitation—

20. Recitation—

21. Recitation—

22. Recitation—

23. Recitation—

24. Recitation—

25. Recitation—

26. Recitation—

27. Recitation—

S. S. PACKARD'S COLLEGE.

The fourteenth anniversary of Packard's Business College was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., and was attended by a considerable audience, though it was not so large as it would have been but for the very stormy weather which prevailed. The Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann presided. Mr. Packard, the Principal of the College, made a brief introductory address, in which he recounted the leading events in the history of the institution, and gave credit and honor to the gentlemen who had been its foster-fathers in its early days. The great event and attraction of the evening was an address by the Hon. Horace Greeley, who was received by the audience with immense enthusiasm. Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The greatest orator and agitator of the New England States—Mr. Wendell Phillips—is reported in the journals as having lately asserted that every State owes to every citizen, male or female, instruction in some useful trade. I do not know that I should care to be responsible for a proposition so broad and so bold as that; but this I am perfectly prepared to stand by—that if I had my choice either to have every youth in this community provided with a good useful trade, and then take his or her chance of what we now call education—that is the education of schools—to have every youth get our school education and take his or her chance with a trade, I would prefer to take a trade, and do as we could about school education. [Applause.] That is, I do not believe, if it was practicable to have every citizen provided with a good trade, that there is another good within the reach of human efforts so important and so advancing as that would be. I do not believe that there is anything for which our people suffer so much. In the whole community people are growing up all around us in ignorance—not so much of letters as of the rudiments of some means of earning an honest living. Nothing so oppresses me as to be accosted on this hand and on that with the plaintive appeal and inquiry, "Can't you find something for me to do?" You know as well as any what that means; that they not only lack—the persons who so appeal—for something to do, but they lack in knowing how to do it. That is the trouble, and the main trouble. It is not altogether confined to that class born to poverty, but extends even to the classes born to affluence. I wish it were possible that every one should have a good trade; for I know men and women in this city, many of them, who know not how to read, who cannot write their own names, and yet each of them is earning an honorable subsistence. On the other hand, many men and women on whose education large sums have been spent, are helpless and hopeless.

I sometimes lament the narrowness which governs the common view of the term education. For if there is anything in the world which education should mean, it is the arming and equipping men for the battle of life. [Applause.] We who are seeking for re-enforcements of the means of education are not disparaging critics of what was done before we were born. We don't mean to say that colleges are bad or useless, but merely that there is a large variety of continually expanding wants for which new devices must be created in order to meet them. Thus the business college means not that other colleges are worthless, but that here are wants that pre-existing institutions were not calculated to meet. Human tastes and wants widen, and create new means for their own satisfaction. I have the largest, the deepest interest in what are called our agricultural colleges—[great applause]—institutions intended to educate young men, and I trust, in time, young women, also, for useful work. [Applause.] Men say they will fail. No doubt if you start something 50 years in advance of the public sentiment, you are likely to fail, not because it is bad, but because it is too good. [Applause.] It is so grand, so noble, that it does not meet an ascertained and expressed want of the community or a respectable part of the community. I fear that out of 100 young men who enter an agricultural college, you won't find ten who want to be farmers. They want to get an education, and then men wonder why they do not turn out the best possible farmers. Just so with the busiest colleges, and yet I am sure they meet a very decided want.

I was glad to hear Mr. Packard say he did not expect all his young men to find clerkships. The best divinity-school that ever was cannot make a theologian out of a man who is not qualified for it. [Applause.] Unless nature has qualified him for that exalted vocation, he cannot be a good theologian. So you give a man the best education for a merchant, and if he has not the qualifications necessary his education would not make him one, for aspiration is one thing and capacity is quite another. [Applause.] The business college would be a desirable thing if there were never to be a clerkship on earth. I apprehend that the community unconsciously strives to that state of things wherein there shall be fewer clerks and bookkeepers in proportion to what is done than now. There are less now than there were 50 years ago in proportion, and I think this reduction is destined to go on. The time will come when a great merchant will buy and sell millions' worth of goods with fewer clerks and fewer figures than he now requires. So then, if young men are looking forward to a growing demand for clerks, I think they will be disappointed. But this is a narrow conception of the subject. Why, there is no farmer to-day who works on a tolerable farm—or an intolerable one

—[laughter]—who would not be a better farmer for a good education. He would be able to keep debt and credit with everything—with every crop, and ascertain when he came to sell it, whether he had made money or lost by it. And then he could shape his husbandry for the next year, so that he could produce that on which he had made a profit, and cease to produce that on which he had suffered loss. Instead of this, many go on from year to year producing the same things, never able to eliminate their expenses on unprofitable productions, or to increase those crops on which they may have gained. So it is in every vocation. I wish business education were ten times as widely diffused as it is, even though many entered it with false ideas, as they now do—for I am sure the country suffers in its prosperity by the want of knowledge. One grand difference of what is called the Yankee race from some, perhaps from most of the races, is its ability to do many things; to run from one business pursuit to another. I don't say it is desirable; but I was impressed with it when our war broke out, and several regiments were centred at Annapolis, and the Constitution lay there aground. One of the officers asked how many men were able to work that ship, and 55 men stepped out ready to do it, and fight her, too, if necessary. [Applause.]

If we had a hundred thousand young men educated for business, we should find employment for them in a thousand ways everywhere opening around us. We have resources that we do not develop, merely because the brain and education necessary to develop them have not been provided. We have a thousand wants which a business education will aid us to satisfy. I say, then, honor to this one form of education, and honor to every form of education.

Let us multiply and diversify our methods and means of education. Let us have colleges to teach men everything that needs to be done, so that we shall be, as I trust the world will recognize, the most effective people on the face of the earth, best qualified for doing what the head devises and the hand finds to do; best qualified for doing the world's work and for teaching other nations, also, how the world's work ought to be done. I say prosperity and success to business colleges. [Great and long continued applause.]

Dr. Henry W. Bellows spoke at some length. He took as his chief text Lord Bacon's sentence, that "speaking makes a ready man; writing makes an exact man; reading makes a full man," and upon it preached an excellent little sermon. Hon. Elihu Burritt delivered one of his eloquent addresses, in which humor, fine sense and a polished rhetorical style were equally apparent. He dwelt with most emphasis andunction upon the influence which international commerce has upon the peace of the world. The Union Glee Club was present, and entertained the audience with several songs, which were boisterously appreciated by the young men and boys of the college.

NEW YORK SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Public School Teachers' Association, which was held at Grammar School 47 on Monday last, the 3d instant, can hardly be called a success, so far as the accomplishment of its ostensible object was concerned. There was a very full attendance, mostly ladies, and everybody felt disposed to congratulate himself or herself on the prospect of a good meeting, with no more of discussion than would serve to relieve the proceedings from any suspicion of dullness. That particular one of the fates who presides over the affairs of school teachers seemed to have decided otherwise; at any rate, the expected election did not take place, and the spectators were treated instead to a brilliant but not exceedingly useful disquisition on Parliamentary law, including a commentary on Cushing's Manual.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. J. Haggerty, the President, who briefly stated the object of the gathering to be the election of officers, explaining, as so, the circumstances under which the meeting had been called.

Before the opening of the exercises two tickets had been industriously circulated, as follows:

For President, Benjamin D. L. Southerland; for Vice-Presidents, P. G. Duffy and Letitia Matthews; for Recording Secretary, John Walsh; for Corresponding Secretary, Eloise Taylor; for Financial Secretary, Mary J. O'Leary; for Treasurer, Abner B. Holley; for Librarian, Elizabeth A. Deveraux; for Editor, Arthur McMullen; for Librarian, John Oddy.

For President, Arthur McMullen; for First Vice-President, Mary A. Simms; for Second Vice-President, Salome Parrott; for Recording Secretary, John F. Towley; for Corresponding Secretary, Eloise Taylor; for Financial Secretary, Mary J. O'Leary; for Treasurer, Abner B. Holley; for Librarian, Elizabeth A. Deveraux; for Editor, A. M. Lee.

The election of officers having been declared in order, the Chair appointed Messrs. O'Neill, Casey, Walsh and Harper tellers, after which nominations were called for.

Mr. Griffin nominated Mr. Haggerty.

Mr. Carroll nominated Mr. Arthur McMullen.

Mr. Mitchell nominated Mr. Southerland.

Mr. Haggerty then, in a short speech, declined the nomination for a re-election with thanks.

Just here the excitement commenced. Nearly every person present—especially the ladies—was talking. Points of order, motions, questions of privilege and Cushing's Manual began to fly indiscriminately.

Mr. Mitchell raised the point that no one had the right to vote as a member of

the association who had not signed the constitution, and averred that many who proposed to vote and who were rated as members had never signed this important document.

This led to "confusion worse confounded." Questions of order and of privilege were raised on all hands, and the chairman was forced to divide his time between consultations of the "Manual" and vigorous rappings for order. Meantime (not to make a "bulb"), everybody who was not speaking was talking.

At length a motion was made to adjourn for a definite day, which was decided to be debatable and was debated. Through all this, Mr. Mitchell stood gallantly to his guns, and his persistence, more than anything else, finally brought about an adjournment subject to call, but not before it had been shown that many members had paid dues for a long time, and voted without signing the Constitution.

As a comment on the proceedings of the meeting, we append the following verses which cannot be called poetry, but which we commend for the sentiments expressed. The teacher who wrote them at least "knew what he or she was about," and we commend them accordingly:

AN APPEAL.

What all this needless chafing,
Wherefore can we not agree?
Let us lay aside our feelings,
Think of naught but harmony.

We, the formers of the nation,
Sowing discord, nursing strife;
What a lesson to our pupils!
To repeat in after life!

Wherefore did we come together?
Was it that each of us might be
Lord of all and Sovereign Master,
Or for culture mutually?

Will it dignify our calling,
Benefit us? can you see
What is gained by points of order?
And this so-called policy?

What is gained by all this scheming?
How far we go with mutual peace.
Now I call upon the troops
To let all this quarrel cease.

Come prepared to cast your ballot,
Question not another's right;
And, whatever is the issue,
Let us cheerfully unite.

To uphold the one is power,
Not for us to interfere;
But the credit of our city
In the State and through the land.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual examination of students from the public schools for admission into the Introductory department of the College of the City of New York was commenced on Monday last. There are about six hundred and twenty-five applicants, who must get at least fifty per cent in each study to insure their admission.

On Monday they were examined in Spelling, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading. A letter, in which some excellent test words were adroitly introduced, was dictated to the scholars, and this constituted their examination in spelling. The questions in arithmetic were printed on slips, and although not extremely difficult, were sufficient to test the scholars' knowledge in that branch. In Grammar the questions consisted principally, of corrections in false syntax, parsing, and the grammatical arrangement of transposed words. Two of the questions in false syntax were: "During the procession a child was run over, wearing a short red dress, which never spoke afterwards." "The figs were in small wooden boxes, which we ate." A complete sentence containing at least fifty words was also required to be written.

The examination was continued on Tuesday, the subjects being history, algebra and geography. Proficiency in writing was determined from the candidate's paper on history. The results of the examination were announced to the candidates on Friday morning in the chapel, and the next issue of the SCHOOL JOURNAL will contain the names of the successful students who have been admitted.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Science of Health*, published by Samuel R. Wells, who also edits and publishes the *Phrenological Journal*, has made its appearance. It is a handsome monthly of 48 pages, "devoted to health on hygienic principles," and will no doubt be well received. The number before us contains a large variety of articles, many of which are illustrated. \$2 a year.

The *Herald Advocate* thus treats of the disease known as the *dementia pectoris*, or poetic madness—an old form of the familiar *cacoethes scribendi*:

"Several years of careful observation have confirmed me in the belief that this malady is not hereditary. Though unmistakably a species of dementia, it resembles rather some languor in its manner of onset, and all persons are liable to it. Its evolution seems to have a strong tendency to the disease. Few of them pass the first year in College without an attack. Of 41 patients treated by me, 32 were Freshmen. The average age of all patients is 18 years, and in a short time under careful treatment, in such cases, I have seldom known *sympathetic* to fall in arresting the progress of the disorder. Nor has there been a single case of recovery. In one single instance of Freshman so treated. But in the case of those attacked during the second year, the disease usually assumes a malignant type from the very first. Those who recover are very often congenitally feeble, though constitutionally strong. There are at present twenty-three cases in College, ten of whom have been given up as hopeless. All of these showed their first symptoms in the sophomore year, and require constant watch. There are seven cases of this kind now, two weeks ago, but one of the number was soon to disappear on morning at the mouth of a newly dug well, where he was apparently fainting for the pump."

The *Phrenological Journal* and *Life Illustration* for June closes the fifty-fourth volume of that well-known and justly-valued magazine. Among its most noticeable papers are an illustrated sketch of William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; "What is the Tariff Question?" by Horace Greeley, and a very readable description of Monticello, the

home of Thomas Jefferson, by Laura Carter Holloway, whose "Homes of Famous Americans" will ere long be a standard work.

WEBSTER LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The fifth anniversary of the Webster Literary Association was held at the residence of S. G. Brouner, 4 Ashland Place, on Wednesday evening.

The Programme consisted of the President's Address, C. F. Estwick; Declamation, "Pericles to the People," O. L. F. Perry; Reading, "Youth and Sorrow," F. W. Floyd; Declamation, "Shamus O'Brien," E. B. McCullough; Farce, "A Sudden Arrival," in which the characters were taken by Wm. N. Graham, S. G. Brouner, J. T. Pangburn, S. E. Travis, J. H. Carpenter, W. C. Starr, G. H. Winch.

Then followed Reading, "The Humorous Element in American Literature," G. H. Winch; Declamation, "Marc Anthony's Address," J. T. Pangburn; Farce, "The Review," characters taken by H. C. Hynard, W. N. Stewart, L. H. Travis, Chas. Deady, C. F. Estwick, F. W. Floyd, C. A. Allen. The acting and scenery were highly admired.

At length a presentation was made of a large frame containing the portraits of all the members to C. F. Estwick, the President. The company then showed their skill in disposing of collation.

In the course of a year the United States Treasury Department and its branches consume nearly fifty tons of writing paper, six thousand gross of pens and one thousand gross of pencils.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

HANDSOME IS THAT HANDSOME DOGS.—The twisted loop-stitch made by the Willcox & Gibbs' Silent Family Sewing Machine, is as much superior to the old lock-stitch as the latter is superior to the chain-stitch. It is easier to learn to sew a secure and elastic seam upon the Willcox & Gibbs' machine than to sew an insecure and non-elastic seam upon the heavy-running, troublesome lock-stitch machine.

We have before us a photographic copy of "The Morse Testimonial," the original of which was executed with a pen by D. T. Ames & Co., 735 Broadway. We have never examined a more elaborate and artistic piece of penmanship. It is illustrative of the exercises upon the occasion of the unveiling of the Morse Statue, erected by the telegraphers of the world in the Central Park. In the centre is a fine portrait of Professor Morse; near the top, surrounded by the ornamental heading, is a correct representation of the statue; at the bottom is a scene representing Professor Morse upon the stage at the Academy of Music in the act of signaling a message through an open circuit, greeting at the same moment the telegraphers of the world. In an elaborate border of rustic work are written the numerous messages received from telegraphers in response to his greeting. In the body of the work is written the speech of William Cullen Bryant delivered upon the occasion.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. Coyne, Richmond, N. Y., has used her Wheeler & Willcox Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine since September, 1857, for the work of a large family; learned to use it without any instruction, and in three days has made three shirts, hemmed three table-cloths and six towels. It is the only machine that does work nicely enough for her; her little daughter learned to use it in one afternoon, and can run it as fast and do as good work as any one. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

HEALTH.—The Electro-Magnetic Mineral Water Healing Baths, 14 University place, New York, cure chronic and acute diseases—especially rheumatism, gout, paralysis, all diseases of skin, blood and liver and kidneys. Send for circular and investigate.

Headquarters for nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain—Dr. Hassbrouck, late operator at Colton's, Office, 936 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Use Brumwell's celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. General depot, 410 Grand street, New York.

—Drunkenness and opium eating. Dr. Beers, 107 Fourth avenue, New York, has permanent and painless cure for both. Thousands cured. Send stamp for conclusive evidence.

STAMMERING.—New York Stammering Institute, 107 West Twenty-third street; Professors Mann and Colvin, managers. References furnished. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WHY EVERY LADY CAN HAVE A SEWING MACHINE.—"I cannot afford to buy a sewing machine" is a very common remark; but we never heard it said, "I do not want one." Those who call at 48 Bleeker street, between Broadway and Bowery, will be furnished by the New York Machine Stitching Company with a first-class sewing machine on monthly instalments of from \$5 to \$10 per month, payable in work at home, or in cash payment, or part cash and part work. Cash will be paid to the operator at the end of each month for all money earned above the regular monthly instalments. Instructions free.

—Dr. Colton originated the laughing gas for painless tooth-extraction, makes the gas fresh every day, and performs just what is promised. Come to headquarters, 19 Cooper Institute.

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NATIONAL TEXT-BOOK OF LITERATURE.

A Handbook of English Literature. Interred for the use of High Schools, as well as a Companion and Guide for Private Students and for General Reading. By Francis Hartshorne, A. M. L. British Authors. Cloth, \$3.50. F. American Authors. Cloth, \$3.50. [From the Head Master of the English High School, Boston.] London, May 13, 1871.

MESSES. LEE & SHEPARD.—*Genlmen:* I have examined with much interest Mr. Underwood's "Handbook of English Literature," and can assure you that it is one of the best books of its kind. It is even more than its title promises to be, for it is a literary work in itself, independently of the selections it contains.

The introduction, from which the attractiveness with which it is written, and the substantial information it imparts, may be made the foundation of a thorough study of the language and its literature.

The biographical notes preceding the various selections are exceedingly appropriate, and (on account of the justice with which they are written) cannot fail to assist a student to acquire a proper appreciation of their best authors.

A Hand-Book of this description has long been needed, and I think this will at once take rank as the National Text-Book of English Literature.

Very truly yours, C. M. CUMMINGTON.

This is a book which I cordially recommend as the best within my knowledge for the purpose for which it was intended. It is not only a first-rate book for the teacher and class-room, but it is such a book as should like to see in every family.

JOHN D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston.

The volume of "British Authors" has been published about a year, and, in addition to its interest by all the heads of the various Boston schools that it has reached, it is well recommended by the editors of the "American Authors" is now passing through the press and will be ready in a few days.

—John D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston.

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ZOE COME,

Or Life to the Hair,

positively grows hair upon bald heads; stops falling of the hair; has no poisonous or caustic ingredients, and is an actual specific remedy, never failing unless the hair is already gone. Partial baldness always disappears. Great commendation is given to the hair tonic. Many patients solicited, and reference made to numerous patients who have been treated successfully. Consultation free.

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III. WILLIAM ST.

Adopted by the N. Y. Board of Education.

THOS. C. MCRAE & CO.

(For thirty-one years at 300 Canal street.)

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PRESIDENT HUNTER BRANDS MR. BENSON'S CHARGE OF PLAGIARISM AS FALSE AND UNFOUNDED.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the School Journal:

DEAR SIR: I sincerely thank you for the use of your column as the best medium for reaching the ears of my fellow-teachers in order to explain a matter so purely personal.

An individual named Benson has falsely charged me with "fliching" from a circular, on Geometry published by him in 1867; and using his ideas in the preface of my little work for my own pecuniary profit. In a note, dated April 30, 1872 and addressed to me, he used the following gentlemanly language: "I am not willing to be fliched of the fruits of those years. And unless you cease your plagiarism, I shall expose you in a manner that will not be very agreeable to your feelings." I confess that I was both surprised and irritated at a charge so utterly unfounded, and on my way to my publishers, had resolved to do either of two things—not to notice such a person at all, or to give him the treatment which he richly deserved. However, on reflection, and wishing to be just, I changed my mind, and for the sole reason that I thought it barely possible that he might be laboring under an honest misapprehension. Hence smothering my anger, which under the circumstances was perfectly justifiable, I wrote this person the following courteous note:

"FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York, May 2, 1872.

"LAWRENCE B. BENSON, Esq.—Sir: In reply to your note of April 30 I beg leave to state:

"1. The greater portion of the work on Geometry was written before your work was published, I can prove this fact by many witnesses.

"2. I have only a vague recollection of ever having seen your book and can hardly recall any incidents connected with it. I never consulted your work, and never obtained ideas from your circular.

"3. The ideas in my preface, which you say I "fliched" I advocated many years ago, long before your book was published. I can prove this fact by many witnesses, including one hundred pupils whom I had taught. I have insisted for twenty years that the fact that Legende is used by me, I mean only the work commonly used throughout the United States. I studiously avoided mentioning the name of Prof. Davies, for reasons that cannot be comprehended by Mr. Benson, but which are apparent to any gentleman. However much I might differ from a gentleman and a scholar (for a scholar I believe him), notwithstanding some geometrical errors) like Prof. Davies, I would shrink from using his name in a public circular, preface or letter. Nor would I use it in this communication were I not forced to do so in self-defense. Hence all Mr. Benson's statements (vastly eruditely as they are, and proving to his own satisfaction, if not to the rest of mankind, that he is a perfect geometrical Columbus) in reference to my allegations against the poor Frenchman are "null and void," and of no effect whatever.

But my intention was not to reply to a criticism of this sort. I wished simply to prove that the charges of plagiarism are false and unfounded. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Benson's book and circular were published in 1867. If I can prove by respectable witnesses that I taught everything in my preface two years before his ideas saw the light of day, this person will be placed in no enviable position, and will see himself exhibited as one who has slandered without cause or provocation.

Note, therefore, the following statement to which these ladies can make affidavit if necessary:

"NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.

The undersigned, having attended the school for the study of geometry and the method of teaching it, delivered in the Saturday Normal School by Mr. Thomas Hunter, during the winter of 1865 and '66, hereby bear testimony to the fact that he strongly recommended to his class that they were to solve evident problems in establishing geometrical truths. We have examined the preface of Mr. Hunter's little work on geometry, and all that he says in relation to postulates, and find that at the time above mentioned, and almost in the very same language, he says:

ELIZA WOODS,
Tutor in the Normal College, late Vice-Prin. No. 33,
CLARA E. ENDERSON,
Principal No. 33,
CATHERINE F. MARSH,
Vice-Principal No. 33,
SARAH A. JAXINS,
Principal No. 13, Primary Department.

Here is the testimony of ladies who attended my lectures on Geometry during the winter of 1865. The very beginning of those lectures was in language exactly similar to that published in my preface. My condemnation of assuming as postulates problems which were not self-evident is testified to by ladies of position and character. This occurred in 1865 and '66; Mr. Benson's circular and book were not published until 1867. I was two years before him! How then should we characterize a person capable of making such charges as this man has made against me? But I shall use no epithets, for self-respect forbids me.

But even this is not all. I stated that I had condemned Legende (not the Frenchman) twenty years ago, and here is the proof:

"NEW YORK, May 29, 1872.
I hereby testify—and will do so on oath, if necessary—that in frequent conversations with Mr. Hunter, during my stay in 1865, he often condemned the works of Davies, Legende, &c., giving as the main reason requiring solution. This he did in language precisely similar to that used in the preface of his work on Geometry.

H. WILLIAMSON, M.D.,
Principal Gram. School No. 33.

Scores of teachers who attended my classes in those years will, I have no doubt, come forward voluntarily, when they read these lines, and confirm, if that were necessary, the evidence of these reputable witnesses, who prove most conclusively that I was two years ahead of Mr. Benson. By his own confession his book and circular were not published until 1867. By the evidence of witnesses, whose testimony in any court of justice would be overwhelming, I taught everything in my preface in 1865. His charge that I "fliched" is, therefore, not only false but absurd. I dared him to produce the line or sentence copied from him. He did not do so, because he could not. The reason is now very clear, why he did not right his supposed wrongs in a court of justice. As I was in advance of Mr. Benson by at least two years, might I not, with a far better right, claim that he, in some manner, obtained from some of my pupils my ideas in 1865, and then published them in his circular and book in 1867?

The modesty of this person is only equalled by his love of truth. But, perhaps, after all, he is to be pitied, for an ungrateful generation has been blind to the exalted merits of his wonderful work. This, alas, is the melancholy fate of all the great teachers from Mohammed to Joe Smith. Had his astonishing discoveries (which like poor Pestalozzi's were always anticipated) been properly appreciated, Mr. Benson might have been a happier man. He might not have been so ready to charge any person with literary theft, and to groan under a sense of wrongs (?) which he knew how to redress.

But, in sober seriousness, I felt at first inclined to treat the charge with that contempt which it deserved. As the Vermonter said, "it is very hard to kick at which he knew how to redress.

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Either by his own volition, or by private

advice, he published in a newspaper an article repeating the charges above-mentioned. This article is a tissue of misstatements and perversions from beginning to end. The editor says, "We have heretofore had occasion to speak of Prof. Hunter's superficial manner of preparing school books." The astonishing profundity of the editor's knowledge will be apparent to all when the simple truth is stated that Mr. Hunter never prepared any but one little school book on geometry. What becomes, then, of his "superficial manner of preparing school books?"

Mr. Benson, when it suits "his purpose," makes me mean Davies' Legende, or the Frenchman, Legende. In order that there may be no ambiguity, I wish to state that wherever the word Legende is used by me, I mean only the work commonly used throughout the United States. I studiously avoided mentioning the name of Prof. Davies, for reasons that cannot be comprehended by Mr. Benson, but which are apparent to any gentleman. However much I might differ from a gentleman and a scholar (for a scholar I believe him), notwithstanding some geometrical errors) like Prof. Davies, I would shrink from using his name in a public circular, preface or letter. Nor would I use it in this communication were I not forced to do so in self-defense. Hence all Mr. Benson's statements (vastly eruditely as they are, and proving to his own satisfaction, if not to the rest of mankind, that he is a perfect geometrical Columbus) in reference to my allegations against the poor Frenchman are "null and void," and of no effect whatever.

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Crumbs for the Curious.

A drawing room—The apartment of a dentist.

It is not truth which makes man worthy, but the striving after truth.

Snap likens boys to vinegar—The more "mother" they have in them the sharper they are.

John Adams, when Vice-President, wore a sword, and walked about the streets with his hat under his arm.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the more one eats the stronger he becomes. Gourmands are not giants. We gain in strength in proportion as the food eaten is digested, assimilated and converted into new and perfect material. Intemperance in eating is only more common than intemperance in drinking; but, according to the Latin proverb—*Prates croupar, gladiolus*—Gluttony kills more than the sword."

A paper hanger in Boston found himself, a few weeks ago, with a large stock of extremely ugly wall paper on hand, which he despaired of selling. A lady came in one day, and, seeing the large bouquets of flowers which formed the design of the paper, complimented him upon his enterprise in securing the Dolly Varden pattern. He took the hint, spoke of the fashionable article to his customers, and in a few weeks sold every roll of it.

The most skillful use of plumagery there is any record of, seems to have been practiced in Canton, China, long before that country was well known to outside barbarians. Birds' feathers were woven into cloth, which was called, in the native vernacular, goose-velvet. The foundation of the fabric was silk, into which the feathers were skillfully and ingeniously woven, on a common loom, and it seems to have made the most elegant-appearing cloth for a garment ever produced. We saw a sample of it some years ago, in the hands of a missionary, who was informed that its manufacture had been discontinued many years before.

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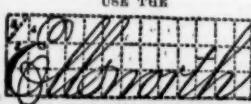
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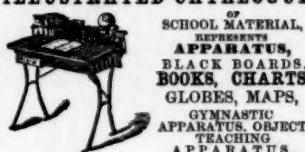
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